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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 04341.P015Total Pages 69First Named Inventor or Application Identifier Roger HelkeyExpress Mail Label No. EL 234 217 815 US

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
 Box Patent Application
 Washington, D. C. 20231

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. X Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. X Specification (Total Pages 24)
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Descriptive Title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claims
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. X Drawings(s) (35 USC 113) (Total Sheets 14)
4. X Oath or Declaration (Total Pages 5)
 - a. Newly Executed (Original or Copy)
 - b. Copy from a Prior Application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for Continuation/Divisional with Box 17 completed) (**Note Box 5 below**)
 - i. DELETIONS OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

[illegible]

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents(s))
9. ☐ a. 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (where there is an assignee)
☒ b. Power of Attorney (Unexecuted)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ a. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449
☐ b. Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ a. Small Entity Statement(s)
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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

**OPTICAL CROSS-CONNECT SWITCH WITH INTEGRATED OPTICAL
SIGNAL TAP**

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OPTICAL CROSS-CONNECT SWITCH WITH INTEGRATED OPTICAL SIGNAL TAP

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention pertains to the field of micro-electro-mechanical-system (MEMS) devices. More particularly, the present invention relates to a MEMS mirror device.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 A MEMS device is a micro-sized mechanical structure having mechanical devices fabricated, for example, by using conventional integrated circuit (IC) fabrication methods. One type of MEMS device is a microscopic gimbaled mirror device. A gimbaled mirror device includes a mirror component, which is suspended off a substrate, and is able to pivot about two axes. Motion is
15 caused by electrostatic actuation. Electrostatic actuation creates an electric field that causes the mirror component to pivot. By allowing the mirror component to pivot in two axes, the mirror component is capable of having an angular range of motion in which the mirror component can redirect light beams to varying positions across a two-dimensional surface.

20 **Figure 1** shows an example of a MEMS gimbaled mirror device used to redirect light beams in an optical switch. Light beams from fibers 1 located in

input fiber array 2 are input to the optical switch and travel through input lens array 3. Each beam is then reflected from a mirror located on input movable mirror array 4 to another mirror on output mirror array 5. The light beams then travel through lens array 6 to output fiber array 7. Thus, a given beam is

5 switched from an input fiber of input fiber array 2 to an appropriate output fiber of output fiber array 7 by being redirected by mirror arrays 4 and 5.

For this type of optical networking application, the intensity of the signals at the input or the output of the switch may be monitored to verify that the network is operating properly. Thus, a fiber tap array 9 is optically coupled

10 to the fibers of input fiber array 2. The light beams traveling through each fiber of fiber array 2 are then sampled by diverting a portion of the beams through fiber tap array 9 to receivers in electrical receiver array 91. The receivers in receiver array 91 may convert the optical signals into digital electronic signals, or an optical switch may be used to multiplex the signals into a single electrical

15 receiver. A disadvantage of this approach is that an individual tap fiber in tap array 9 must be connected to each input fiber of input array 2. Another disadvantage is that an individual receiver must be connected to each tap fiber. Therefore, the cost of monitoring the signals using this approach can be very high.

20

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged horizontally, each representing a different value of n from 10 to 120. The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms show that as n increases, the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x becomes more concentrated around zero. For $n=10$, the distribution is broad and centered around 10. As n increases, the peak at zero becomes more prominent, and the distribution narrows. By $n=120$, the distribution is very narrow and centered at zero, with a peak count of approximately 100.

In one embodiment, the switch includes two or more optical fiber input ports, lenses to produce collimated beams, one or more optical taps to couple a

5 portion of the optical power from one or more input ports to one or more sample ports, movable mirrors to connect any input port with any output port, two or more optical fiber output ports, and lens to couple collimated beams into the output ports.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements, and in which:

5 **Figure 1** is one embodiment of a sampling apparatus.

Figure 2 is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device.

10 **Figure 3** is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device with an internal tap sampling optical signals at the switch output into a fixed array of fibers.

Figure 4 is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device with an internal tap for camera used to monitor or set mirror angles for optical beam alignment.

15 **Figure 5** is a cross-section of an optical switch and sampling device with an internal tap coupling the switch inputs to a fixed array of fibers.

Figure 6 is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device with an optical tap and pairs of movable mirrors used to sample the output signals into one or more optical fibers.

20 **Figure 7** is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device with an array of movable mirrors to sample several optical signals simultaneously.

Figure 8 is a cross-section of an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device with a movable mirror to sample one of the input signals.

Figure 9 is an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device having sampled mirrors on the same substrate as the input mirror array.

5 **Figure 10** shows another embodiment of an optical switch having a sampling device.

Figure 11 is an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device having sampled mirrors on the same substrate as the input and output mirror arrays.

10 **Figure 12** is an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device having a holographic beam splitter to steer the sample beams to mirrors interleaved within the input movable mirror array.

Figure 13 is a cross-section an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device, where sampled optical signals are directed to one or more
15 photodetectors using a spatial light modulator and a lens.

Figure 14 is a cross-section an embodiment of an optical switch and sampling device, where a movable collimator is used to couple one of the sampled signals into an optical fiber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

An optical cross-connect with integrated optical signal tap is disclosed. In one embodiment, the switch includes two or more optical fiber input ports, lenses to produce collimated beams, one or more optical taps to couple a
5 portion of the optical power from one or more input ports to one or more sample ports, movable mirrors to connect any input port with any output port, two or more optical fiber output ports, and lens to couple collimated beams into the output ports.

An advantage of the optical cross-connect with integrated optical signal
10 tap is providing a free space optical signal tap, thus eliminating the tap fibers of the signal taps external to the optical switch. Another advantage of the optical cross-connect with integrated optical signal tap is providing an optical sampling device that can use the substrates of other components of the optical switch. A further advantage is providing a sampling device that has a fewer
15 number of sampling fibers than the number of input and output fibers. Thus, the optical sampling device of the present invention can be included in an optical switch without all of the expensive hardware components required by the external signal taps.

Figure 2 is an illustration of an exemplary optical switching system 10
20 for practicing the invention. For example, optical switching system 10 may represent a 3-dimensional optical switching system. A 3-dimensional optical

switching system allows for optical coupling between input fibers and output fibers in different planes using lens arrays and mirror arrays. The lens arrays and mirror arrays provide proper angle and position of light beams traveling from input fibers to output fibers. That is, a light beam must leave and enter a fiber in a direct path. Thus, using the optical switch shown in **Figure 2**, any optical input can be connected to any optical output through the mirror arrays 20A and 20B, which contain mirrors that can be rotated along two axes.

Referring to **Figure 2**, optical switching system 10 includes input fiber array 40, input lens array 30A, optical sampling device 25, input MEMS movable mirror array 20A, output MEMS movable mirror array 20B, output lens array 30B, and output fiber array 60.

Input fiber array 40 provides a plurality of optical fibers 50 for transmitting light to input lens array 30A. Input lens array 30A includes a plurality of optical lenses, which are used to collimate and focus beams of light from input fiber array 40 to individual MEMS mirror devices on MEMS input movable mirror array 20A. MEMS input movable mirror array 20A includes a plurality of electrically addressable MEMS mirror devices 100.

MEMS mirror device 100 may be a gimbaled mirror device having a rectangular shape. Alternatively, MEMS mirror device 100 may be a gimbaled mirror device having an elliptical or circular shape. The plurality of MEMS mirror devices 100 for MEMS input movable mirror array 20A can pivot a

mirror component to redirect or reflect light to varying MEMS mirror devices on second MEMS mirror array 20B. MEMS output movable mirror array 20B also includes a plurality of MEMS mirror devices such as MEMS mirror device 100, which are used to redirect and reflect light beams to varying lenses on

5 output lens array 30B. Output lens array 30B collimates and focuses beams of light from output mirror array 20B to individual output fibers 70 of output fiber array 60.

Optical switching system 100 allows light beams from any input fiber 50 of input fiber array 40 to be redirected to any output fiber 70 of output fiber

10 array 60. For example, a light beam following the path "A" is emitted from one input fiber and is redirected using MEMS movable mirror arrays 20A and 20B to a different output fiber. The MEMS movable mirror arrays may also be used in scanning systems, printing systems, display systems, and other systems that require redirecting beams of light.

15 As the light beams travel from first lens array 30A to first MEMS mirror array 20A, the light beams pass through optical sampling device 25. The light beams are separated into a first portion and a second portion. The first portion of the light beams continue to travel through the optical sampling device 25 to output fiber array 60 as discussed above. The sampling portion light beams are

20 used by device 25 to monitor and evaluate the performance of the optical

network. In an alternative embodiment, optical sampling device 25 may be located in between second MEMS mirror array 20B and second lens array 30B.

In one embodiment, the optical signals are sampled as shown in **Figure**

3. Light beams 26 traveling from output movable mirror array 20B pass

5 through an optical tap 80, which may be a free-space optical beam splitter. The free-space optical beam splitter 80 splits each light beam, or optical signal, into two portions, a stronger majority portion 27 and a weaker sample portion 28.

The stronger portion 27 of the signal is directed to the output lens array 30B and output fiber array 60 of the optical switch. The weaker portion 28 of the signal
10 directed to optical sampling device 25, which includes sample lens array 17 and sample fiber array 18. In one embodiment, the sampled signal 28 is less than 10 percent of the power of the switch output signal 27 in order to reduce the switch loss induced by sampling and to reduce the induced polarization dependant loss.

15 The free-space beam splitter 80 used for the optical tap may be formed by a glass plate with an antireflection coating on one surface 81. The other surface 82 may have an optical coating that determines the optical splitting ratio to the sampled port. Alternatively, surface 82 may be an uncoated dielectric-air interface. The optical tap glass plate 80 may be a triangular piece of glass.

20 Optical tap glass plate 80 may consist of two pieces of glass created together

with a reflective coating at the interface. Alternatively, the optical tap 80 may be a pellicle beam splitter consisting of a thin dielectric membrane.

The optical alignment of the light beams may also be monitored or set by sending sample signals from optical tap 80 to a camera 85 as shown in **Figure 4**.

- 5 The camera can be used to observe the position of each optical beam relative to the lens array. The camera 85 may include a charge-coupled device (CCD).

The camera can be sensitive to the optical wavelength of the light 26 traveling through the switch, for example, 1.3um or 1.55um. In one implementation, test optical signals are reflected from the mirrors, where the wavelength of the test signals is chosen for increased sensitivity from the camera (for example, less than 1um). In one implementation, two sets of test optical signals and two cameras are used to determine the mirror angles of each array separately, and the test signals are incident from a different angle than the optical path.

10

- 15 An alternative embodiment for optical sampling is shown in **Figure 5**, which has optical sampling device 25 located in between input lens array 30A, thus providing several advantages. One advantage is keeping the optical path length the same as the optical path length in the switch without the tap. Another advantage is increasing the power of the sample light beams.

- 20 Sampling device 25 includes optical tap 80, and is located in between input lens array 30A and input movable mirror array 20B. Optical tap 80

separates the light beams 26 into a sample portion 28 of light beams and a majority portion 27 of light beams. The sample portion of the input light beams are deflected by optical tap 80 through sample lens array 17 to sample fiber array 18. The majority portion of the light beams travel through the remainder
5 of the switch to output fiber array 60, as discussed above.

Because the optical tap 80 is located at the input portion of the optical switch, the sampled optical power is increased. However, the substrate angle of mirror arrays 30A and 30B has been reduced. In one embodiment, the substrate angle of mirror arrays 30A and 30B is reduced from 45 degrees to 22.5
10 degrees. Alternatively, the angle of the output movable mirror array 30B substrate is larger than the rotational angle of the mirrors located on the input movable mirror array 30A. This embodiment of an optical tap provides the advantage of a free-space optical tap without an increase in optical path length.

An alternative embodiment of an optical sampling device 25 is shown in
15 **Figure 6.** The alignment tolerances for the optical components in **Figure 3** and **Figure 5**, such as a light beam entering an optical fiber in the sampling array, are very tight. In **Figure 5**, each optical sample signal 28 must be incident on a sample lens of sample lens array 17 at a correct angle and position for the light beam to enter into a single-mode fiber of sample fiber array 18. If the light
20 beam 28 is not at a correct angle, the beam will not enter the fiber.

An alternative embodiment of an optical sampling dense is shown in **Figure 6**. The embodiment as shown in **Figure 6** allows a larger alignment tolerance by using a second set of movable mirrors 19A and 19B for aligning the sample light beams. The sample portion of the light beams is reflected from tap movable mirror array 19A and sample movable mirror array 19B to sample lens array 17 and sample fiber array 18. Redirecting and aligning the sample light beams using mirror arrays 19A and 19B enables each sample light beam 28 to strike an optical fiber of sample fiber array 18 at an angle that enables the sample light beam to enter the fiber.

In one embodiment of **Figure 6**, each sample optical fiber of sample fiber array 18 can periodically sample a number of input ports from input fiber array 40. Thus, the number of sample ports, or sample fibers, can be less than the number of input fibers, or ports, of input array 40. In this embodiment, the number of mirrors in tap movable mirror array 19A may be the same as the number of fibers in input fiber array 40, in order to sample any input port. However, the number of mirrors in sample movable mirror array 19B may be the same as the number of fibers in sample fiber array 18.

The embodiment as shown in **Figure 6** can be simplified by using a photodetector array 29 to convert the optical signals to electrical signals, as shown in **Figure 7**. In the embodiment of **Figure 7**, the sample movable mirror array 19B, and sample fiber array 18 of **Figure 6** are not needed. The

photodetectors 29 can operate with a wide range of optical beam angles, so only one tap movable mirror array 19A is used to direct the desired sample light beams from optical tap 80 to photodetectors 29. A lens array may not be needed between tap movable mirror array 19A and photodetector array 29 if the size of the photodetector active region is larger than the size of the optical beams. The photodetectors may have high bandwidth to allow operation to 10GB/sec, for example.

Figure 8 is an alternative embodiment of **Figure 7** that reduces the hardware complexity of **Figure 7**. Light beams travel from input fiber array 40 to optical tap 80, where the light beams 26 are separated into a sample portion 28 and a majority portion 27 as discussed above. In this embodiment, only one sampled signal 28 is needed at a time. Therefore, a single large movable mirror 55 can be used to direct a sample light beam from any input fiber of input fiber array 40 to a single photodetector 56.

In another embodiment, as shown in **Figure 9**, the hardware complexity of the optical switch with the optical sampling device is reduced by using fewer mirror arrays. In this embodiment, the tap movable mirror array is integrated on the same substrate as the input movable mirror array to provide a single combined input and tap movable mirror array 22A, with the same number of total mirrors as would be required if the input mirror array and two mirror array were separated.

Light beams from the input fiber array 40 are approximately collimated by input lens array 30A. The light beams are then separated into a sample portion and a majority portion by optical tap 80. The sample portion light beams are directed by the combined input and tap movable mirror array 22A to sample movable mirror array 22B. Then the beams are directed through sample lens array 17 into sample fiber array 18. The majority portion light beams are directed to output fiber array 60 as discussed above.

In alternative embodiments, the tap movable mirror array or sample movable mirror array can be combined on the same substrate as the input movable mirror array or output movable mirror array.

A simplification of the implementation of **Figure 9** is shown in **Figure 10**. Tap mirror array 19A and sample mirror array 19B may be formed on the same substrate as input mirror array 20A. Sample beams 28 are reflected by tap 80 to tap mirrors in array 19A. The beams 28 then are reflected to fixed mirror 25, which reflects the beams to sample mirror array 19B. The beams 28 are then focused by sample lens array 18 and are received by sample fiber array 18.

A further simplification of the hardware results when the existing lens arrays and fiber blocks are used for the sampled ports as shown in **Figure 11**. In this embodiment, the tap movable mirror array is integrated with the output movable mirror array to create a single combined tap and output movable mirror array 57B. The sample movable mirror array is integrated on the same

substrate as the input movable mirror array, to provide a single combined sample and input movable mirror array 57A. The sample lens array is integrated with the input lens array, to provide a single combined sample and input lens array 58. The sample fiber array is integrated with the input fiber array to provide a single combined sample and input fiber array 59.

The optical tap 80 separates the input light beams from input fiber array of combined array 59 into a majority portion and a sample portion. The majority light beams pass through optical tap 80 to the input mirrors of combined sample and input movable mirror array 57A, and are reflected to the output mirrors of combined tap and output mirror array 57B. Then, the majority portion light beams are directed to output fiber array 60.

The sample portion light beams are reflected from optical tap 80 to the tap mirror portion of combined tap and output mirror array 57B. Then, the sample light beams strike fixed mirror 25, and are reflected to the sample mirrors on combined sample and input mirror array 57A. Each sample light beam is then reflected from array 57A through a sample lens in combined sample and input lens array 58 to a sample optical fiber in combined sample and input fiber array 59.

Another embodiment that also combines the mirror and lens arrays is shown in **Figure 11**. In this embodiment, optical tap 80 is a holographic beam splitter that separates the input light beams into sample light beams and

majority light beams. When the input beams pass through optical tap 80, the sample beams are directed at a small angle with respect to the majority beams.

The optical tap mirrors used to direct the sample beams are interleaved on the same substrate with the input mirrors, to provide a combined tap and
5 input mirror array 43A. The number of tap mirrors in array 43A may be equal to the number of input mirrors in combined mirror array 43A.

The sample mirrors are on the same substrate as the output mirrors to provide a combined sample and output mirror array 43B. The number of sample mirrors in array 43B may be equal to the number of sample optical
10 fibers. The output lens array and the sample lens array are combined to provide a single combined sample and output lens array 44. The output fiber array and the sample fiber array are combined to provide a single combined sample and output fiber array 45.

After the input beams pass through optical tap 80, the sample beams and
15 the majority beams are reflected from combined tap and input mirror array 43A to combined sample and output mirror array 43B. The sample beams and the majority beams pass through combined lens array 44 to combined sample and output fiber array 45. The majority light beams enter output optical fibers in combined fiber array 45. At least one sample light beam enters a sample optical
20 fiber in combined array 45. The number of sample light beams that enter array

45 may be equal to or less than the number of sample optical fibers in combined array 45.

Another embodiment of an apparatus to sample the light beams is shown in **Figure 12**. Optical tap 80 separates the light beams into sample light beams and majority light beams. The majority light beams are directed through the switch to output fiber array 60 as discussed above. Selected sample light beams pass through spatial light modulator 35 to lens 36, which directs the sample light beam signals onto a photodetector 21. A spatial light modulator 35 attenuates, or blocks, all of the sample light beams except for a desired sample signal, so that only the one desired sample signal strikes photodetector 21. In this embodiment, the sample light beams pass through the spatial light modulator before passing through the lens. However, other arrangements of modulator 35 and lens 36 can be used. For example, the light may pass through lens 36, then through modulator 35.

The embodiment shown in **Figure 12** uses one single photodetector to provide an output for the sample signal. In alternative embodiments, the sample light beams may be optically split, then directed to multiple photodetectors, for example by using multiple lenses. More complicated configurations using at least one free-space optical power splitter to allow a sampled optical signal to be directed to more than one photodetector may also be used.

Another embodiment of an apparatus to sample the light beams is shown in **Figure 13**, with mechanical actuation of a movable fiber collimator 39, including sample lens 37 and sample fiber 38. Input light beams pass from input fiber array 40 through input lens array 30A to optical tap 80. The input
5 beams are split into sample beams and majority beams by optical tap 80. The majority beams pass through the switch to output fiber array 60 as discussed above.

The sample light beams are directed to collimator 39. Collimator 39 can move along the one or two axes using mechanical actuation. Thus, the
10 collimator 39 can move to the position of a desired sample light beam. The desired sample light beam then enters the collimator 39, where it passes through sample lens 37 into sample fiber 38.

In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific exemplary embodiments thereof. It will, however, be
15 evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention as set for in the appended claims. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. An optical switch comprising:
2 a plurality of optical fiber input ports to input light beams into the
3 switch;
4 at least one sample port;
5 at lease one optical tap to generate a sample portion of the light beams;
6 movable sample mirrors to optically connect the tap to the sample ports;
7 movable switch mirrors to optically connect one of the input ports with
8 one of the output ports; and
9 a plurality of optical fiber output ports to output the light beams from
10 the switch.
- 1 2. The switch of claim 1 wherein the optical tap, the sample mirrors, and
2 the sample port comprise a single optical structure.
- 1 3. The switch of claim 1 wherein said at least one sample port directs
2 sample portion of the optical power to a camera.

- 1 4. The switch of claim 1 further comprising a lens array, said lens array
2 including lenses to collimate the light beams from the input ports and sample
3 lenses to collimate the sample portion into sample ports.
- 1 5. The switch of claim 1 wherein said plurality of optical fiber input ports
2 and said at least one sample port are located in a single input and sample fiber
3 array block.
- 1 6. The switch of claim 1 wherein each input light beam has a corresponding
2 optical sample port output.
- 1 7. The switch of claim 1 wherein the number of sample ports is less than
2 the number of input ports.
- 1 8. The switch of claim 1 wherein the optical tap directs the sample portion
2 to a movable array of sample mirrors, said sample mirrors direct the sample
3 portion to optical fibers in said sample ports.
- 1 9. The switch of claim 1 wherein optical tap sample portion to a movable
2 array of sample mirrors, said sample mirrors direct the sample portion to one or
3 more photodetectors.

1 10. The switch of claim 1 wherein a single substrate contains the switch
2 mirrors and the sample mirrors for the sample port.

1 11. The switch of claim 1 wherein the sample port comprises a spatial light
2 modulator that selects a sample portion corresponding to a single light beam,
3 and a fixed lens directs the selected sample portion to a photodetector.

1 12. The switch of claim 1 wherein the sample port comprises a spatial light
2 modulator that selects a sample portion corresponding to a single light beam,
3 and a fixed lens directs the selected sampled portion to a multimode fiber.

1 13. The switch of claim 1 wherein the sample port comprises one or more
2 movable fiber collimators are used to couple one or more sampled signals to an
3 optical fiber.

1 14. The switch of claim 1 wherein the sample port further comprises an
2 optical amplifier to increase the optical power of one or more sample portions
3 before conversion to one or more electrical signals.

1 ~~15.~~ An optical switch comprising:
2 light input means for inputting light beams into the switch;

3 at least one sample port;
4 optical tap means for generating a sample portion of the light beams;
5 movable sample mirror means for optically connecting the tap to the
6 sample ports;
7 movable switch mirror means for optically connecting one of the input
8 ports with one of the output ports; and
9 light output means for outputting the light beams from the switch.

1 16. The switch of claim 15 wherein the optical tap means, the sample mirror
2 means, and the sample port comprise a single optical structure.

1 17. The switch of claim 15 further comprising a lens array, said lens array
2 including lenses to collimate the light beams from the input means and sample
3 lenses to collimate the sample portion into the sample ports.

1 18. A method comprising:
2 inputting light beams into an optical switch;
3 generating a sample portion of the light beams and an output portion of
4 the light beams;
5 optically directing the sample portion to a sample port; and
6 optically switching the output portion to an output port.

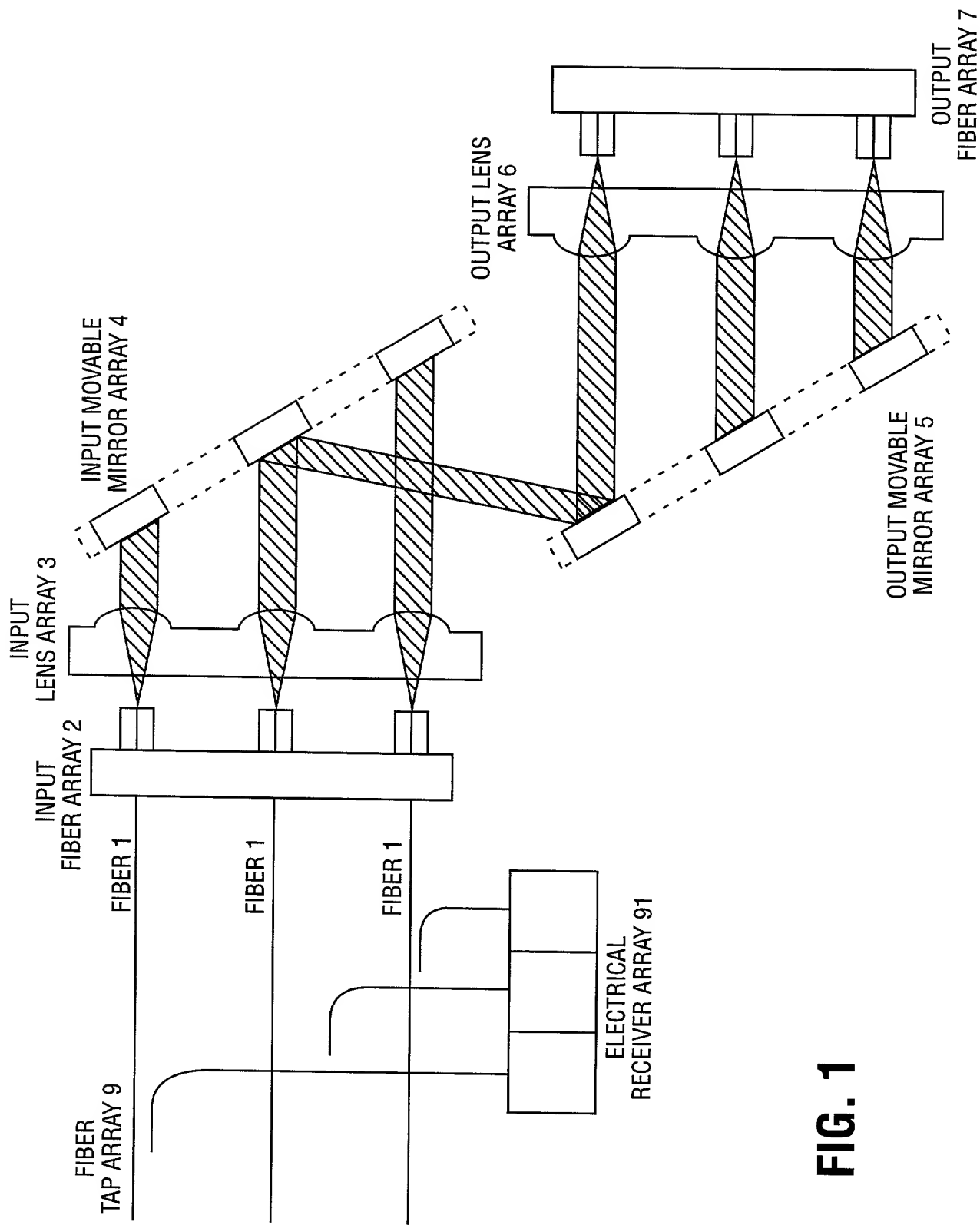


FIG. 1

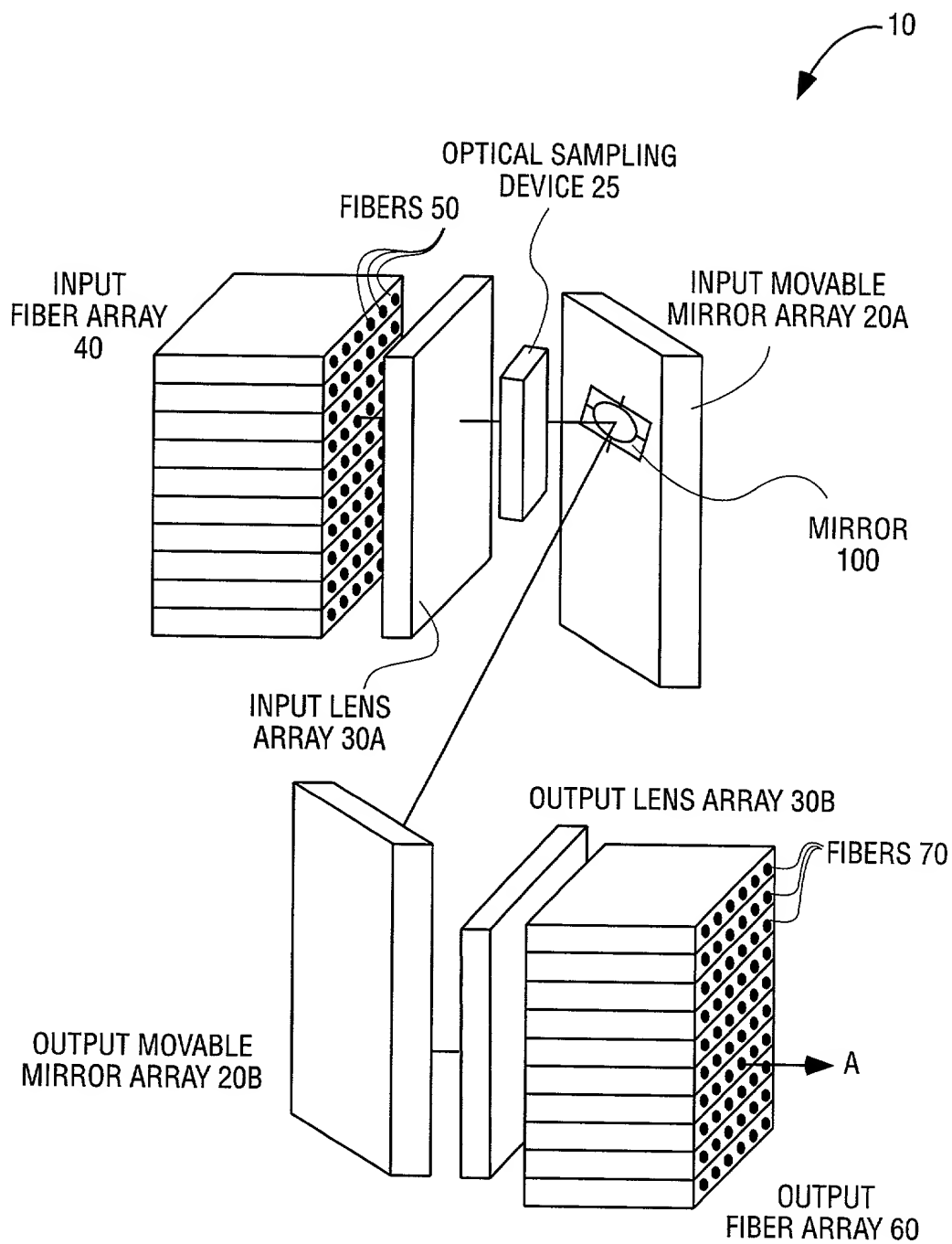


FIG. 2

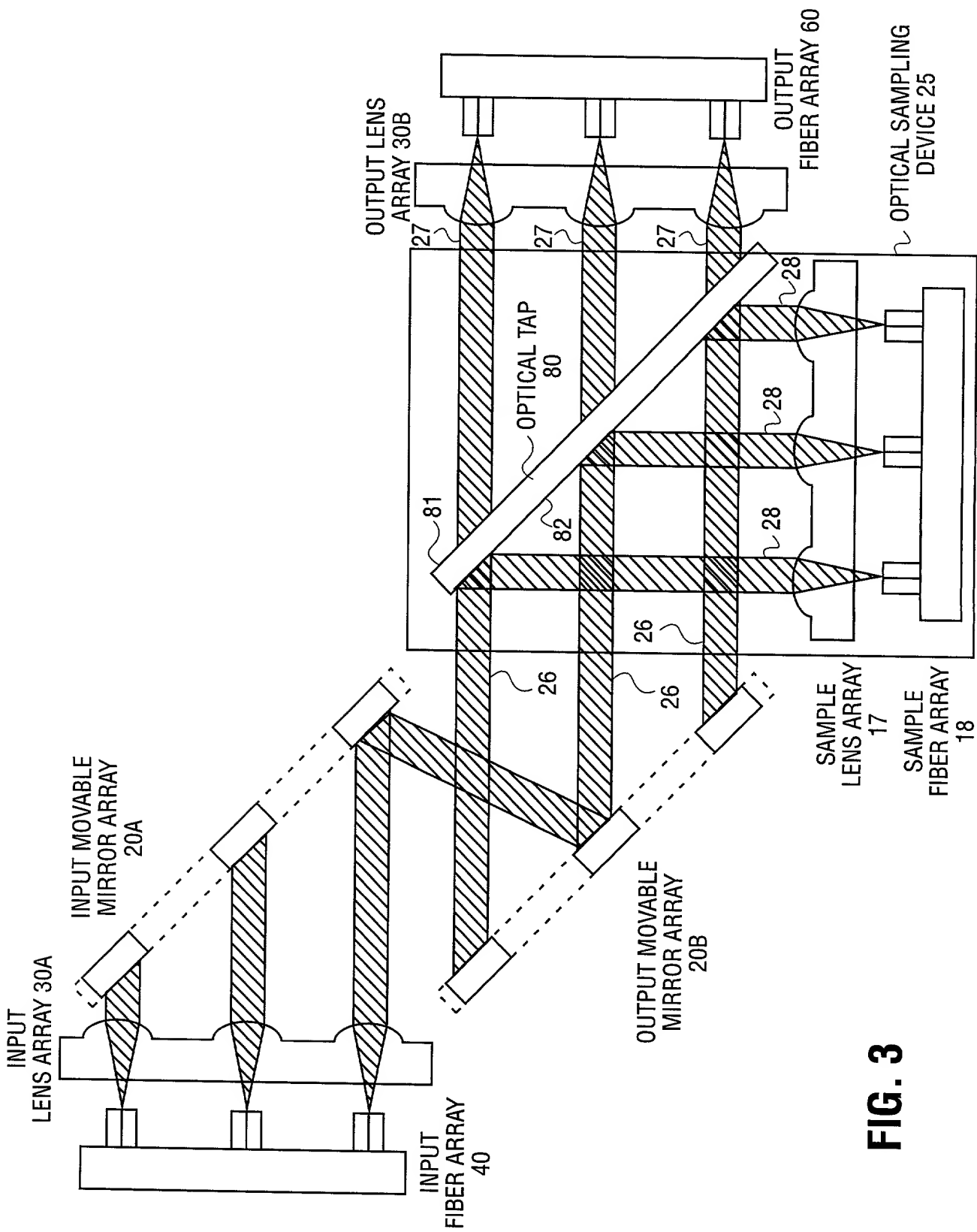


FIG. 3

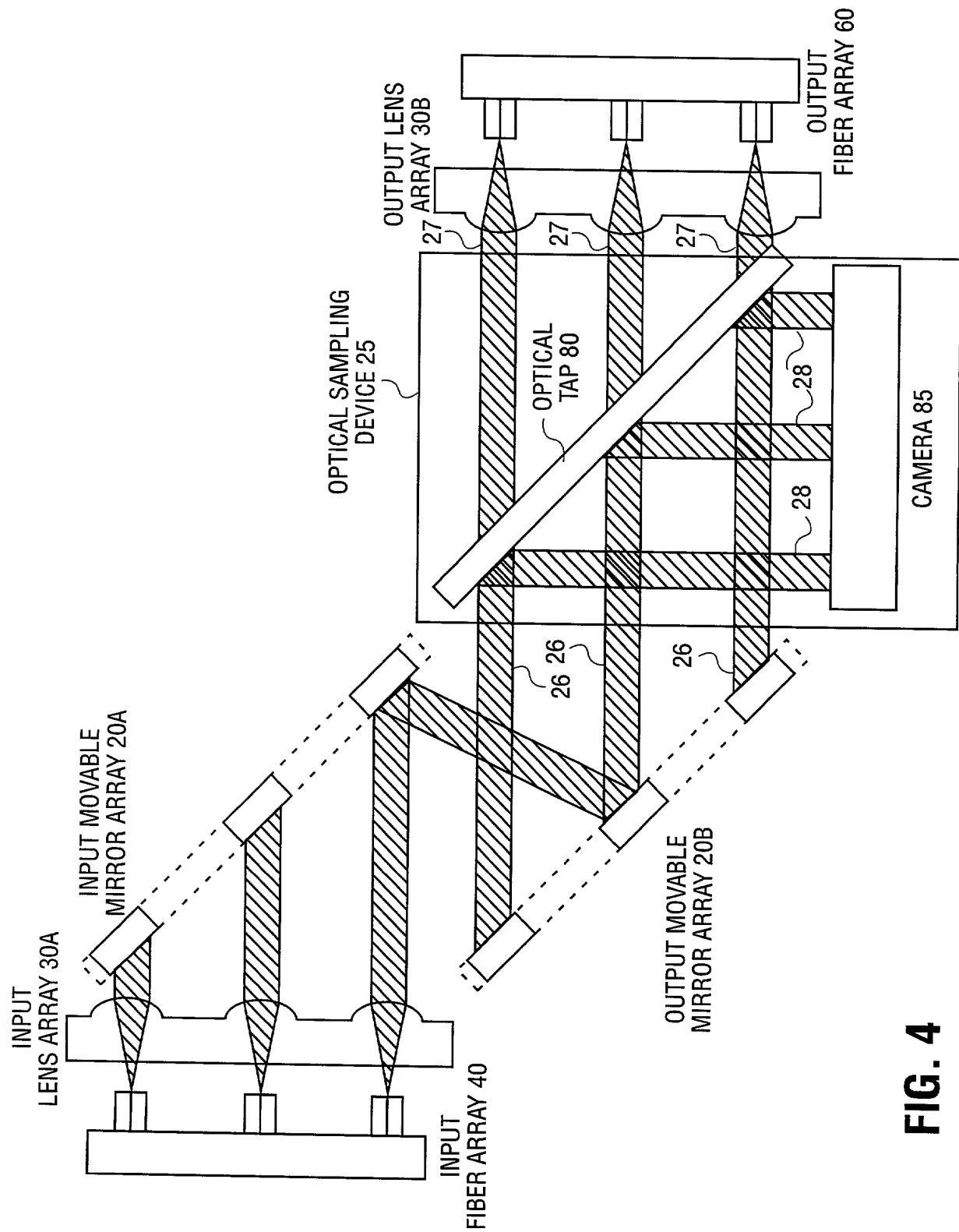


FIG. 4

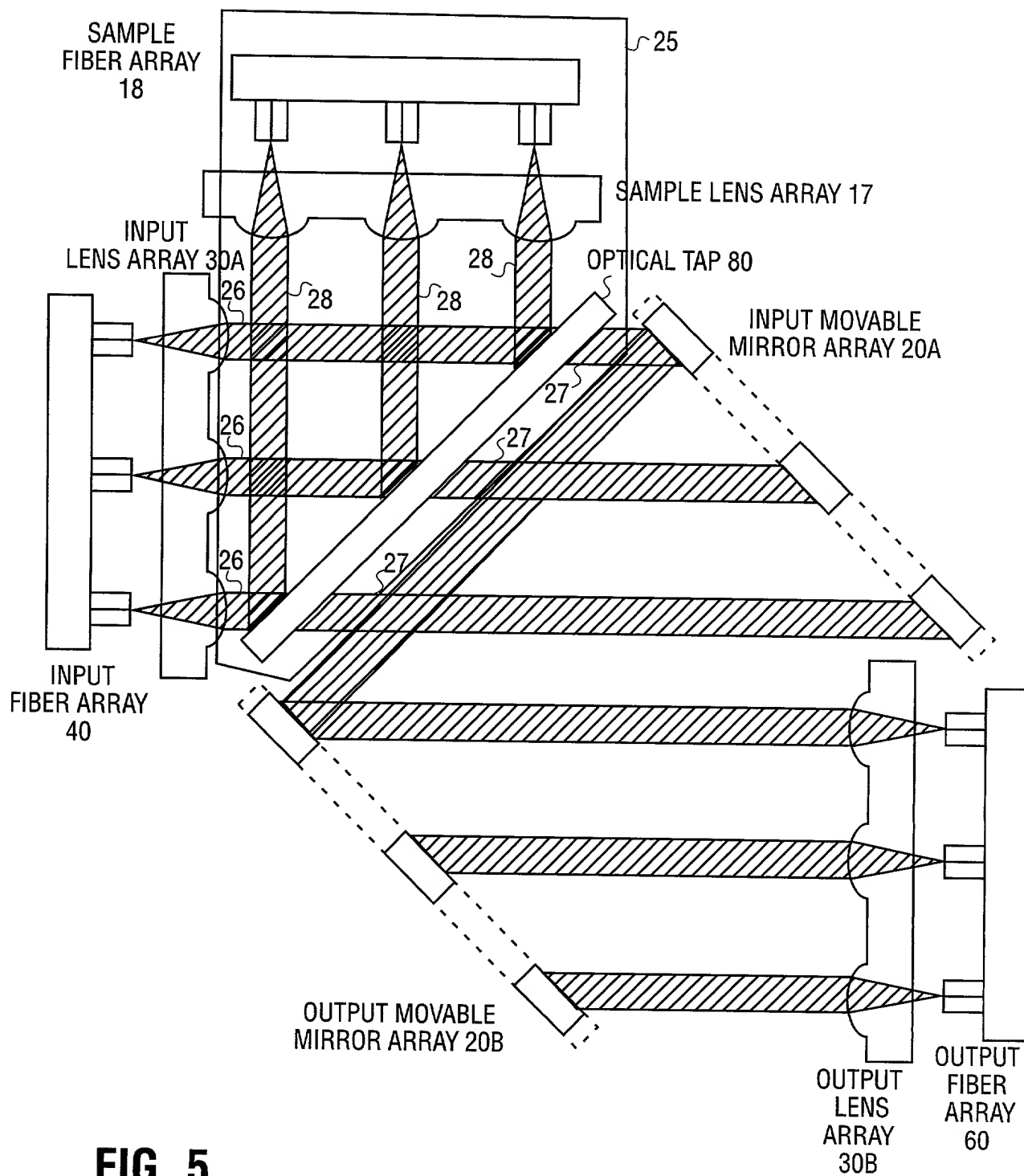


FIG. 5

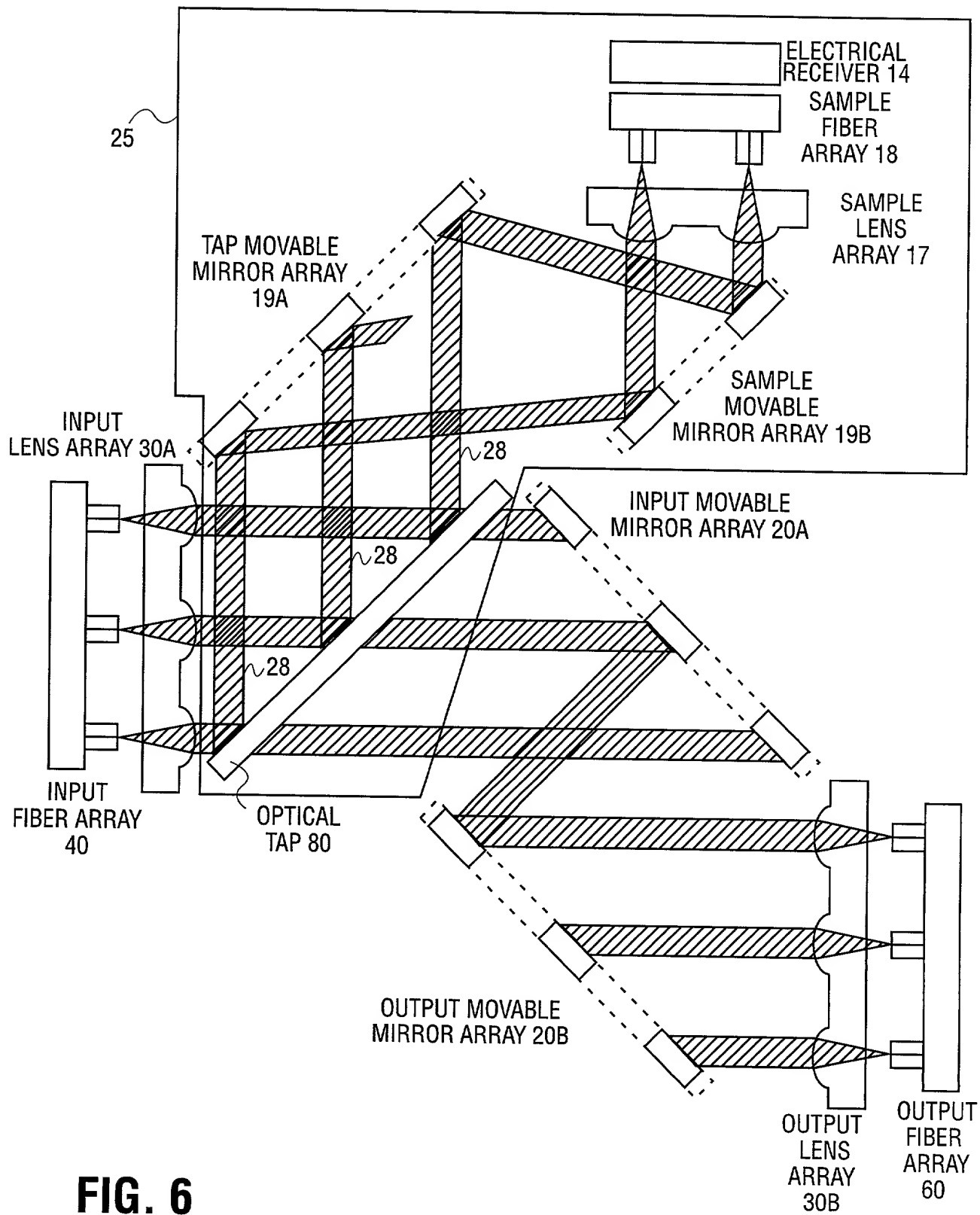


FIG. 6

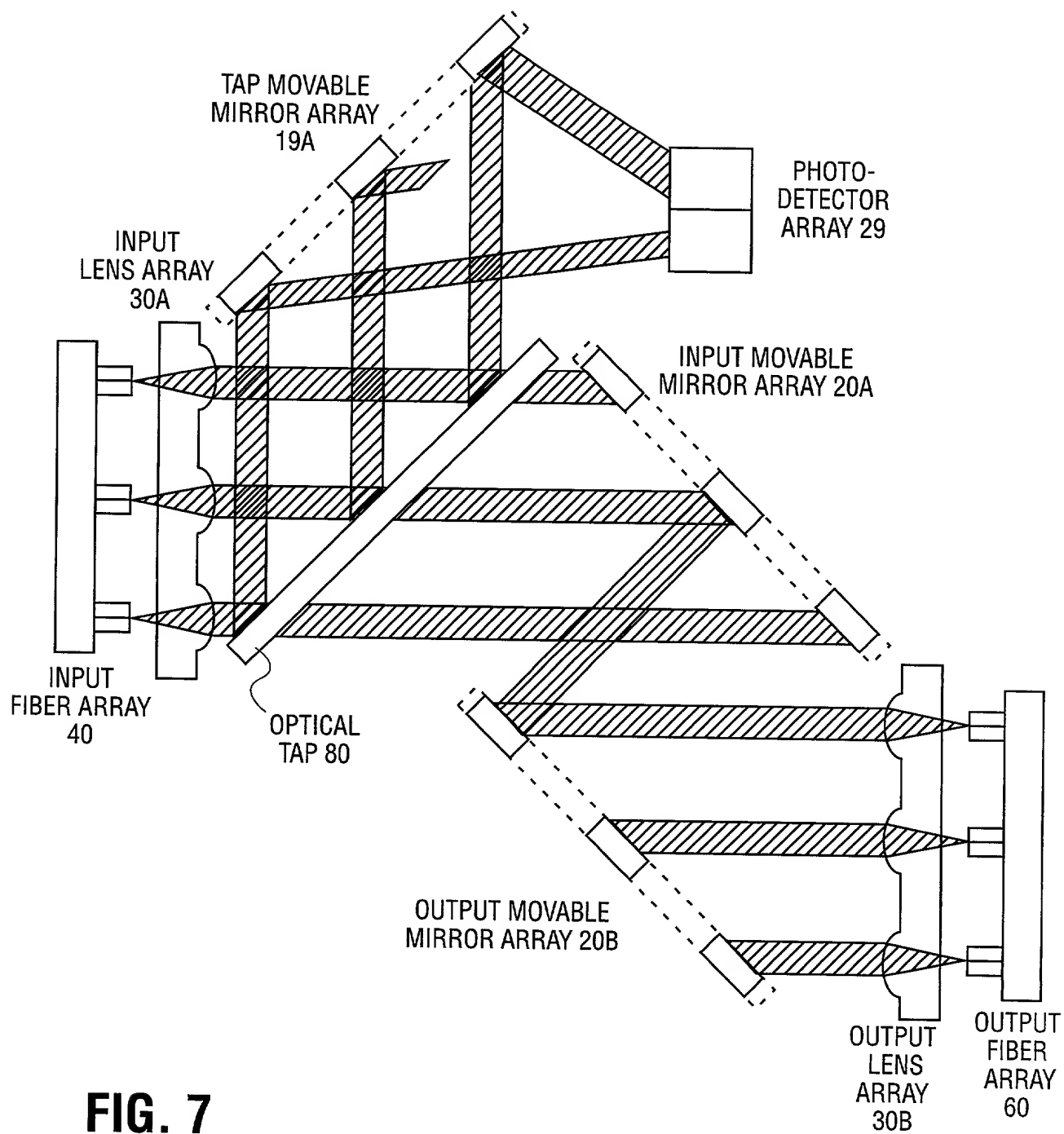


FIG. 7

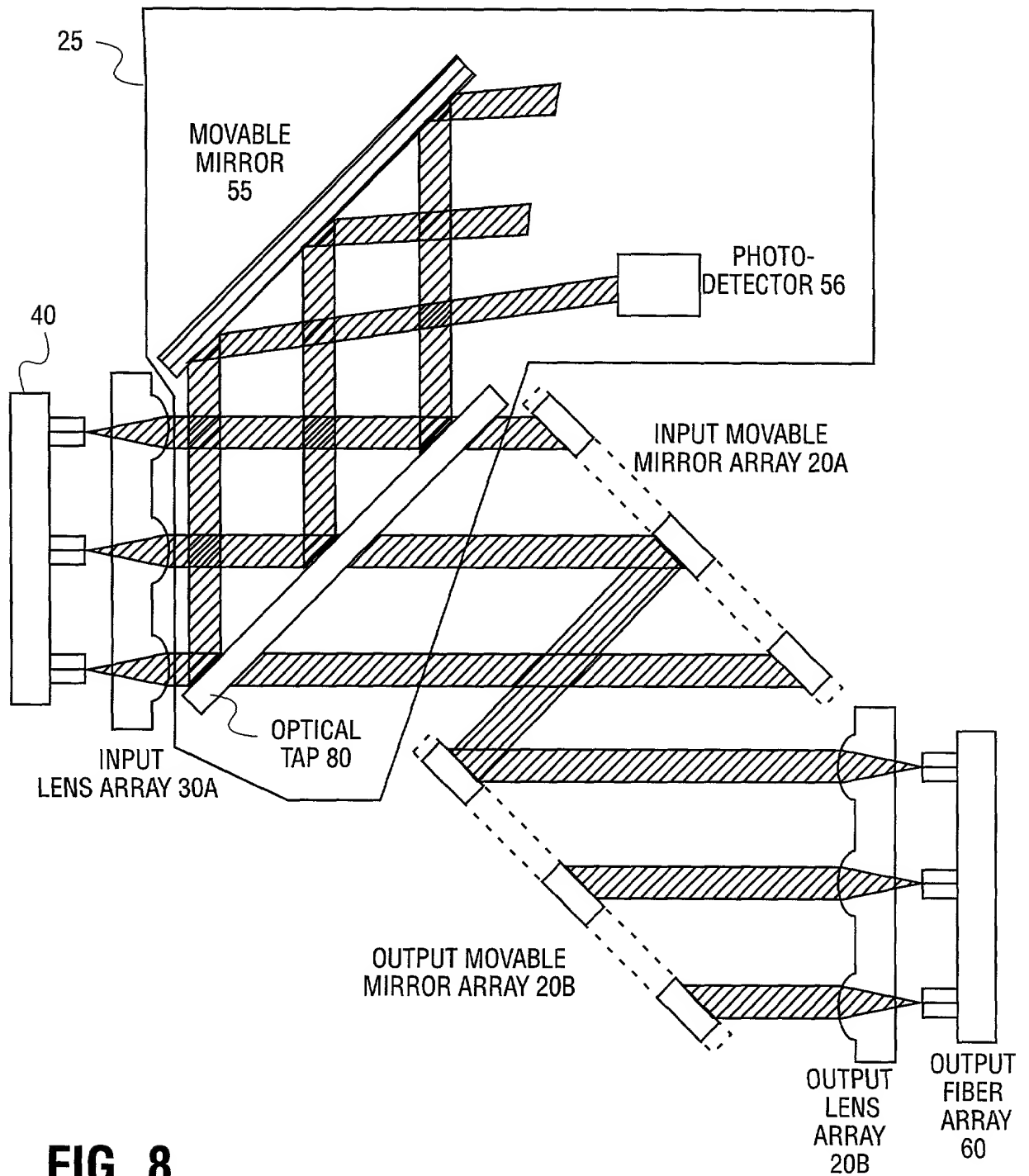


FIG. 8

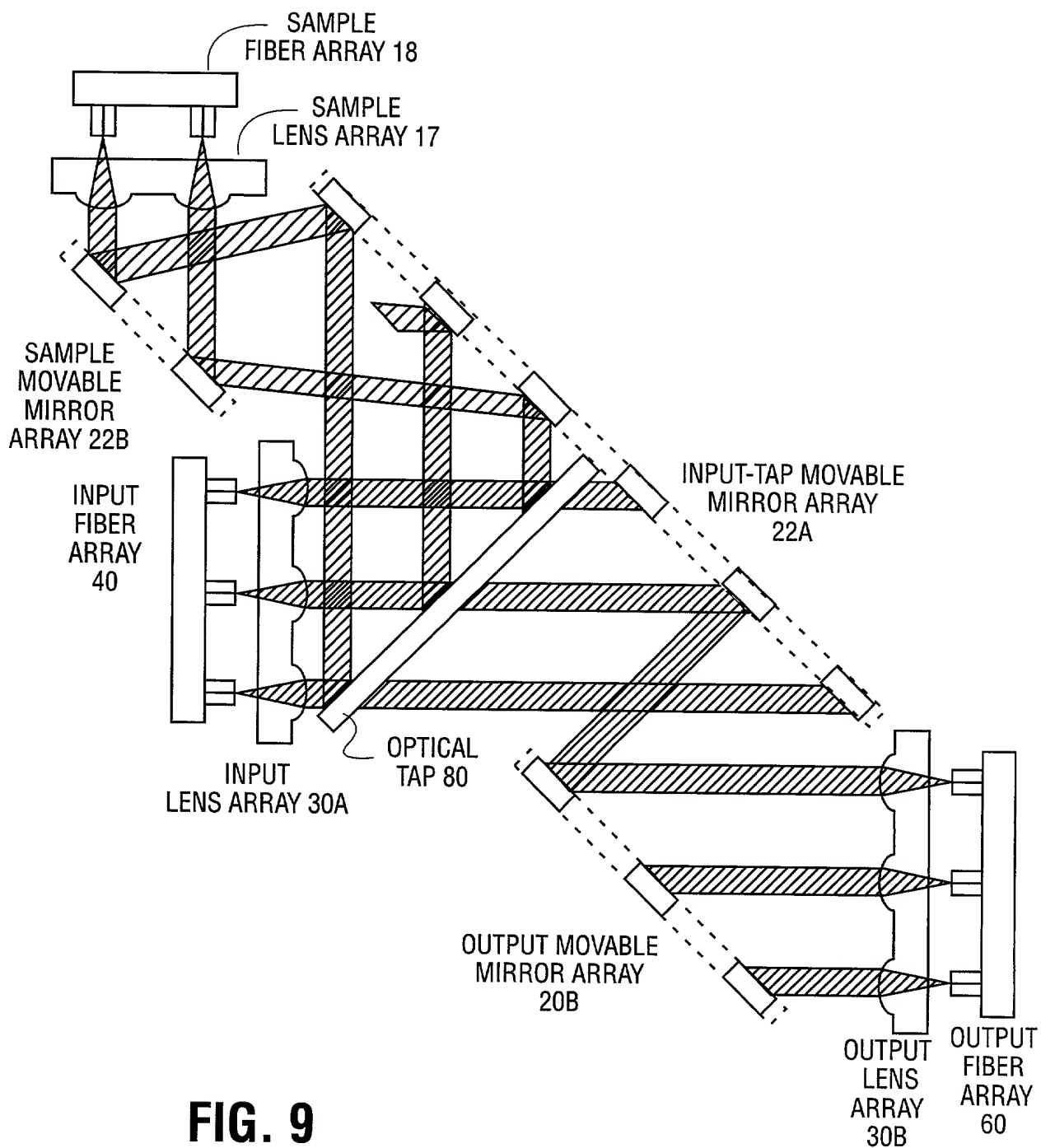


FIG. 9

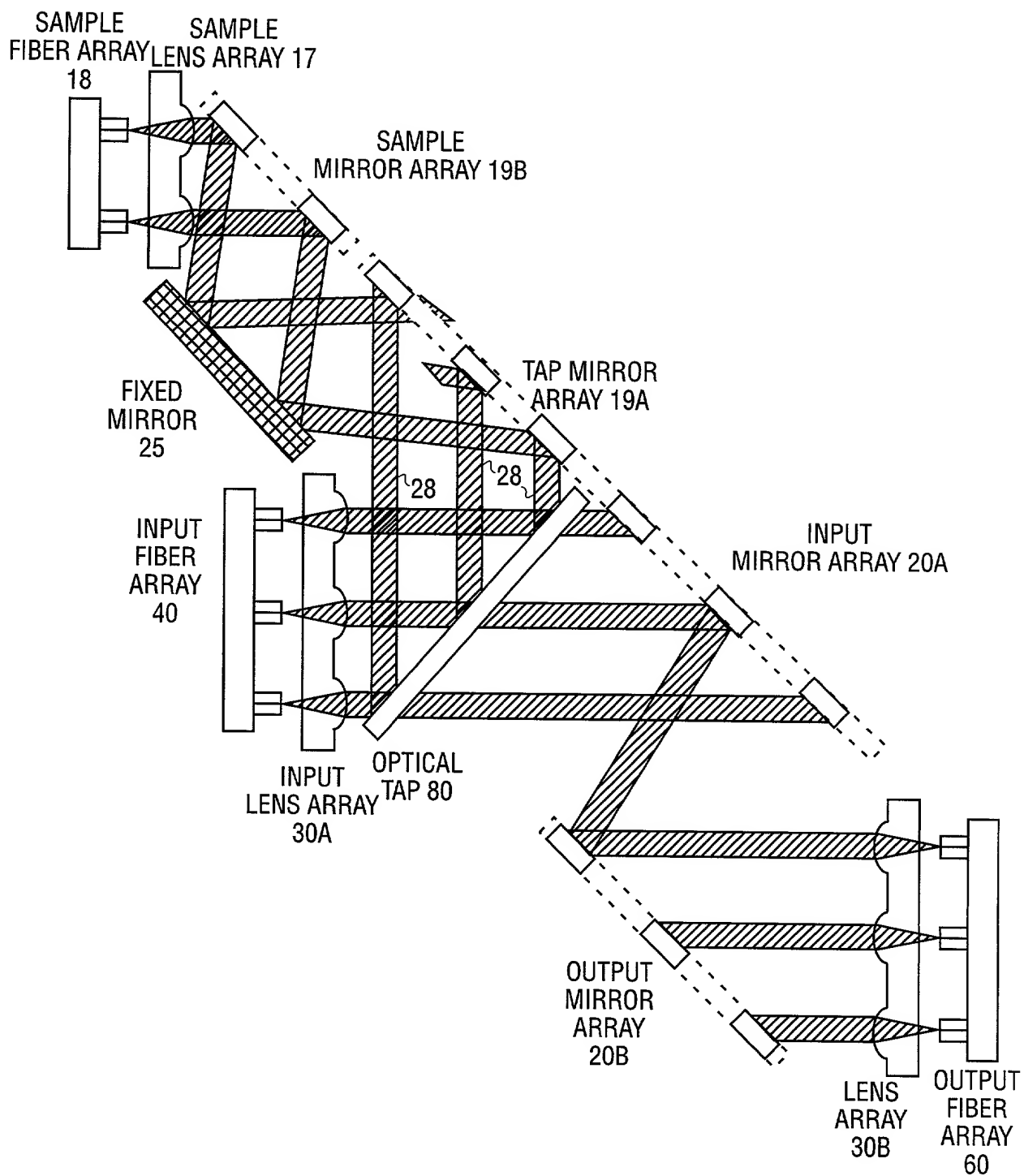


FIG. 10

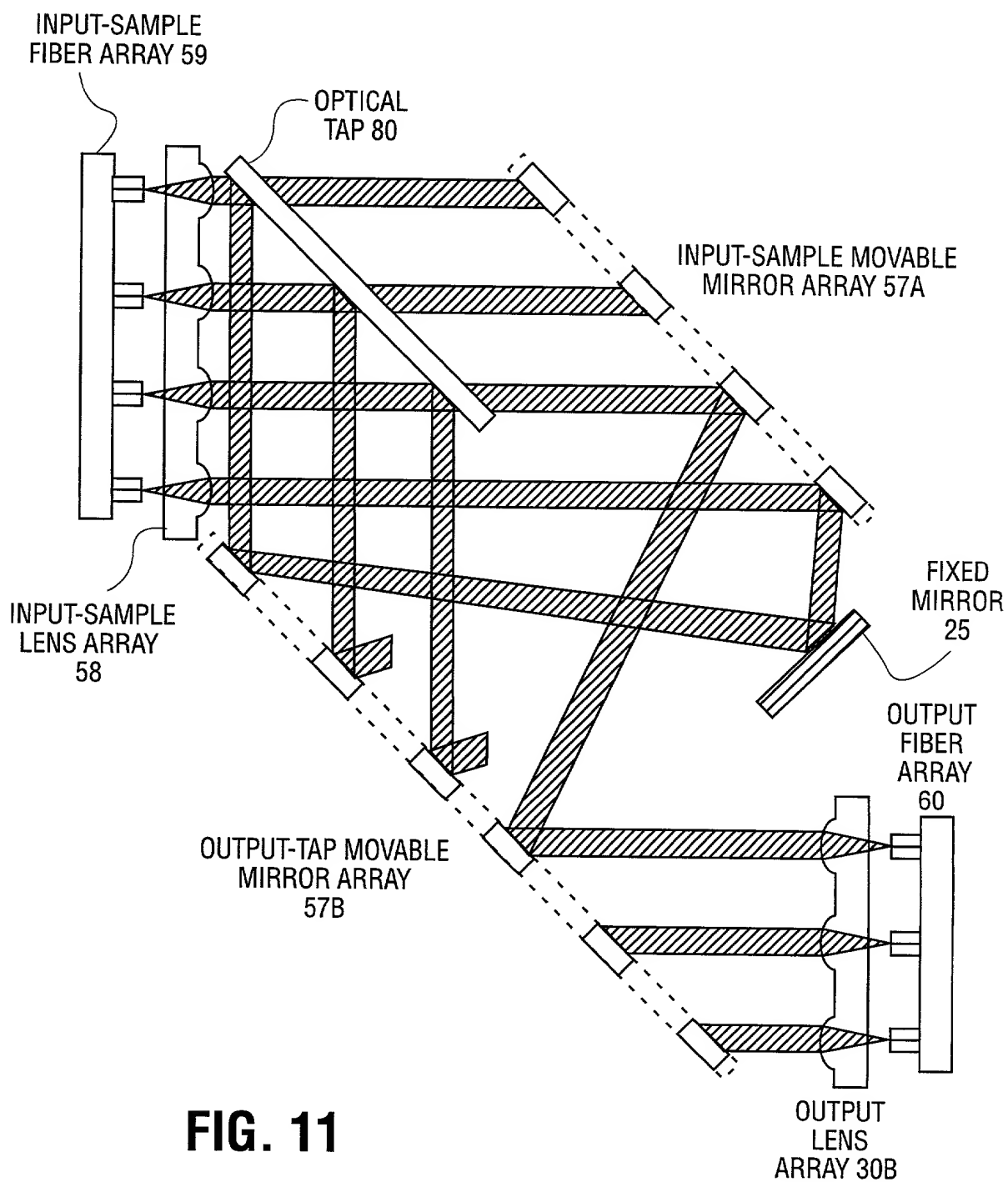


FIG. 11

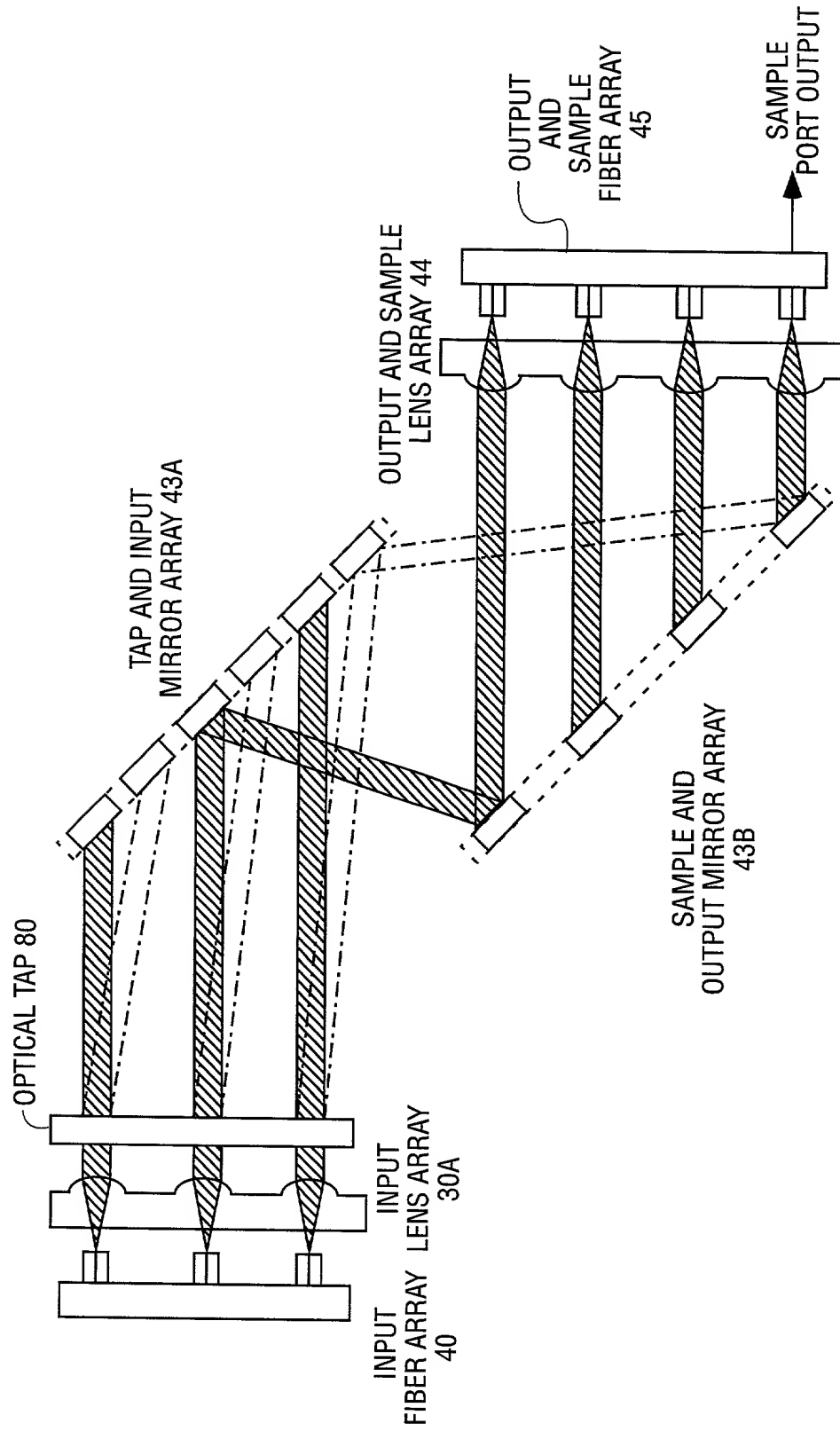


FIG. 12

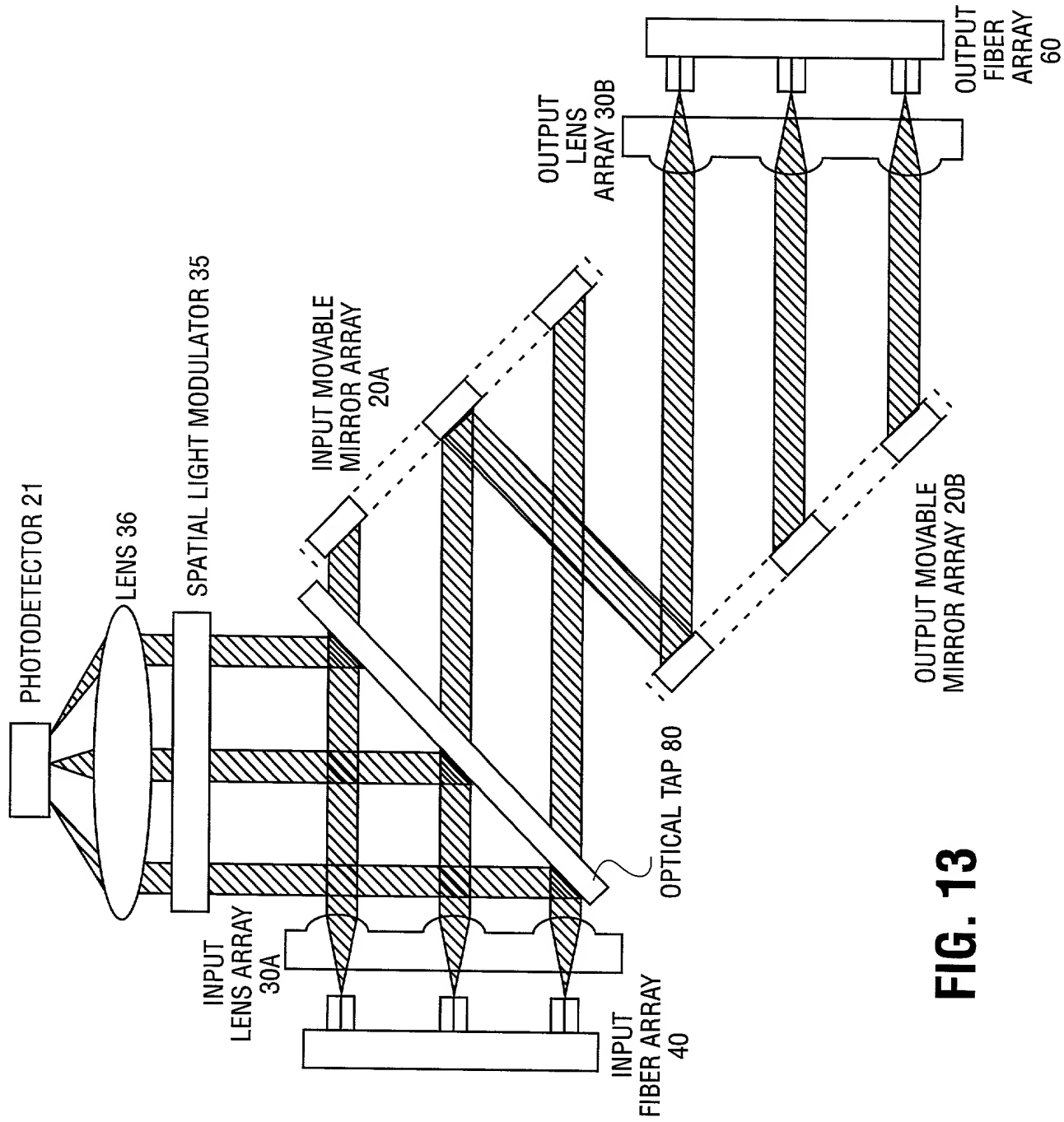


FIG. 13

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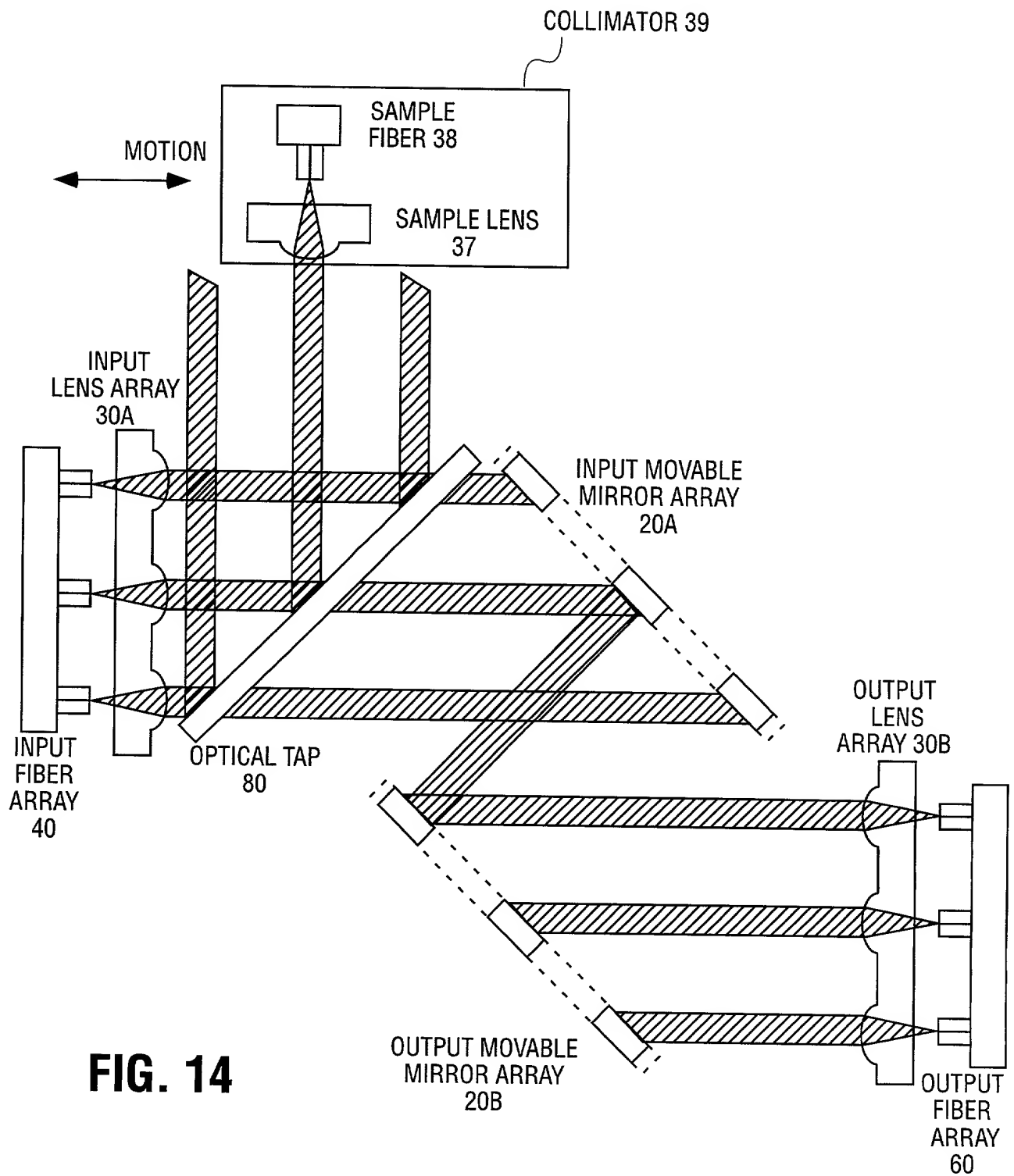


FIG. 14

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

OPTICAL CROSS-CONNECT SWITCH WITH INTEGRATED OPTICAL SIGNAL TAP

the specification of which

X is attached hereto.
_____ was filed on _____ as
United States Application Number _____
or PCT International Application Number _____
and was amended on _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment referred to above. I do not know and do not believe that the claimed invention was ever known or used in the United States of America before my invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application, that the same was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application, and that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months (for a utility patent application) or six months (for a design patent application) prior to this application.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority
Claimed

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No

I hereby claim the benefit under title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

(Application Number) Filing Date

(Application Number) Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Number) Filing Date (Status -- patented,
pending, abandoned)

(Application Number) Filing Date (Status -- patented,
pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the persons listed on Appendix A hereto (which is incorporated by reference and a part of this document) as my respective patent attorneys and patent agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

Send correspondence to Jeffrey S. Smith, BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR &
(Name of Attorney or Agent)
ZAFMAN LLP, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard 7th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025 and direct
telephone calls to Jeffrey S. Smith, (408) 720-8300.
(Name of Attorney or Agent)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 Duty to Disclose Information Material to Patentability

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclosure information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) Prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
 - (2) The closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.
- (b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and
- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or
 - (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
 - (i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
 - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

- (1) Each inventor named in the application;
 - (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and
 - (3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.
- (d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.